

"Mission to Moscow"



Jerome Wiesner

—special scientific advisor to Kennedy, and chairman NATIONAL PLANNING ASSOCIATION, who accompanied Rostow to Moscow and was present at his interview with Khrushchev.

"Treaty Outline" —Geneva

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statute without regard for the provisions of the Constitution of the United States or the Bill of Rights.

There is no definitive body of international law upon which the International Court of Justice may draw in rendering its decisions.

The President of the World Court is a jurist from communist Poland and there are two other communists on its 15-member body, although the communists do not accept compulsory jurisdiction of the Court. The United States has no assurance that it will always be represented on the World Court; and its sole representative today is Philip C. Jessup, who in 1951 was denied confirmation as the United States Delegate to the United Nations because of his association with the Institute of Pacific Relations. Mr. Jessup is serving on the World Court as a nominee of the General Assembly of the United Nations, where we have one vote and no veto, and without the recommendation or prior approval of Congress.

The United States is now protected from World Court meddling in its domestic affairs by the Connally Amendment to the United States Declaration of Adherence to the World Court. This Amendment reserves to the United States the right to determine what matters are foreign and what matters are domestic, and therefore beyond the jurisdiction of this Court.

For this reason the American people have demanded the continuing protection of the Connally Amendment and have repeatedly demonstrated their opposition to all efforts to repeal it. Acceptance of compulsory jurisdiction of the World Court would nullify the protection now provided to the United States by the Connally Amendment.

ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

Many other particulars in the disarmament proposals being offered go far beyond anything considered a few short years ago. Members of the United States Congress are now belatedly inquiring whether the U. S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency—Public Law 87-297—was not actually created to forward the dangerous proposals which have been unfolded since it was established in September 1961.

The Act that established this Agency gave the Director powers not previously granted to the Administration of the then existing U. S. Disarmament Administration. Congress has a limited check on the Agency Director, who is answerable only to the President and the Secretary of State. He is empowered to negotiate with other nations and other international agencies.

President Kennedy called the new Agency a symbol of the importance which the United States attaches to disarming mankind of the weapons of war. Its advocates in Congress glowingly described it as The Peace Agency, and there were those who voted for it simply because "You can't vote against Peace."

The Senators and Representatives who had read the fine print in the bill authorizing the Agency took a sterner view. Congressman John M. Ashbrook warned that it might better be called The Surrender Agency.

He said,

The testimony is replete with evidence which indicates this Agency may well be the back door for the one-worlders to accomplish their goal of the mandatory international world court, a repeal of the Connally Reservation, and a subservience of American sovereignty to some superbody. It is also the back door to recognition of Red China diplomatically . . .

By approving this bill the administration will have an expression of intent from this body which will, in my judgment, encourage it to make broad advances toward world government.

Is that not what has apparently happened? And why did Congress ignore the storm signals that had already been hoisted? As long ago as March 21, 1960, an Associated Press release from Geneva announced that the Soviet bloc at the Conference was told that, in the last stage of the Western disarmament plan, General Staffs and Military Schools such as West Point and the United States Naval Academy would be abolished.

When the Disarmament Agency was approved by the United States Congress, that body knew, if the American people did not, that on March 30, 1961, the Government of the United States and the Soviet Union had filed with the United Nations a Joint Statement of Agreed Principles for Disarmament Negotiations. The goals set forth were less detailed but similar to those spelled out in the Geneva Treaty Outline.

UNITED NATIONS POLICE FORCE

Why did the United States Congress not immediately publicize and denounce State Department Publication 7277, Freedom From War—the United States Program for General and Complete Disarmament in a Peaceful World, which was released shortly after the U. S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency was enacted into law? The verbiage is strikingly similar to that which is contained in the Geneva Treaty Outline.

Objectives listed in this State Department pamphlet included:

The disbanding of all national armed forces and prohibition of their reestablishment in any form whatsoever other than those required to preserve internal order and for contributions to a United Nations Peace Force;

The institution of effective means for enforcement of international agreements, for the settlement of disputes, and for the maintenance of peace in accordance with the principles of the United Nations; (Note the absence of any mention of the Constitution.)

The establishment of an effective operation of an International Disarmament Organization within the framework of the United Nations to insure compliance at all times with all disarmament obligations.

OUR CAUSE IS JUST

Meanwhile, America cannot afford the risk of a weakened military posture; nor can we dismiss as blatant propaganda the Geneva Treaty Outline, since it has been offered by presumably responsible officials of the U. S. government and far exceeds the limit of action open to any nation interested in its own survival.

Rostow Plan being Carried Out



Walter W. Rostow

—State Department planning chief, sent to Moscow by the Invisible Government before Kennedy took office, to arrange the "Rostow" plan, for completely disarming the U. S., and completely Sovietizing America.

ROSTOW PLAN

On disarmament, Dr. Rostow, close Presidential adviser, wrote in his 1961 book, "The United States in the World Arena": "It is a legitimate American national objective to see removed from all nations—including the United States—the right to use substantial military force to pursue their own interests. Since this residual right is the root of national sovereignty and the basis for the existence of an international arena of power, it is, therefore, an American interest to see an end to nationhood as it has been historically defined."

The American people can protect themselves and their country by insisting that our military strength be maintained and by raising a thunder of protest against disarmament proposals, whose very existence threatens our cherished freedoms. Responsibility for our continued freedom can no longer be safely left to others. It is the responsibility of every American! Let us, therefore, put on the armor of freedom. Our weapons will be words, facts, and, above all, the Faith of our Fathers.

OUR CAUSE IS JUST, AND TRIUMPH WE MUST.

Supplemental Literature On Disarmament

Disarmament Information Packet, including a copy of State Dept. publication No. 7277 entitled "Freedom from War—The U. S. Program for General and Complete Disarmament in a Peaceful World. Price \$1.00

Order direct from:

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